

WHAT THE EDITOR SAYS.

Public Ledger

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY
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IN HOC SIGNO VINCES.

A Word to Republicans.

The hope of the party lies in the expansion of a stalwart Republican press. The Republican who reads or otherwise helps to support a Democratic paper to the exclusion of one of his own party newspapers is untrue to the Republican cause.

Unanimously subscribed to by the National Republican League.

J. S. CLARKSON, President.

A. B. HUMPHREY, Secretary.

THE HON. CARL SCHURZ has written a nine column letter giving his reasons for supporting CLEVELAND as against HARRISON. That is rather more space than Mr. SCHURZ occupied in his letter to ABRAHAM LINCOLN telling the latter that his conduct of the war was a failure.

Now that the big \$10,000 contributions have begun to roll into the National Democratic headquarters, we may expect shortly to hear of one for that amount from Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND. That was the size of his little token of friendly interest in the campaign of 1888, and he will hardly have the heart to make it any smaller this year.

HISTORY will strain her eyes in a vain search for a more startling contortion act than that of ROSWELL P. FLOWER, who, after signing a protest warning the Chicago Convention that Mr. CLEVELAND could not carry the state of New York even if nominated, now chips in with a big check for a campaign to prove that he didn't know what he was talking about.

If "General" ADLAI STEVENSON's claim to a military title is valid he ought to run up to Washington this week and attend the Grand Army Encampment. "General" STEVENSON is now touring in North Carolina, and he might take time enough to go up to the National Capital and explain to the 75,000 old soldiers there assembled the methods he employed in putting down the Rebellion.

DEMOCRATIC Labor Commissioner PEELE of Indiana is reported to have conducted an investigation into the wages question, and, like Commissioner PECK of New York, finds that wages have advanced under the new Tariff. The Democratic National Committee has seen fit to appoint—deputize—certain rabid Free-traders to "expose" Commissioner PECK's report. Mr. PEELE might as well prepare to find himself proved a liar also by these clever investigators.

THE Democratic platform declares a Protective Tariff unconstitutional, and pledges the party to inaugurate a Tariff for revenue only.

A Tariff for revenue only is what England has. Let us examine it and see how it compares with our own McKinley law, and if possible discover wherein it is preferable to our present arrangement. Then we can intelligently decide whether we want to change.

England levies a duty on cocoa, that delicious, wholesome breakfast beverage, of 2 cents a pound. Being a revenue duty, it is, of course, added to the price. We must get cocoa free.

The Englishman's coffee is Tariff taxed over 3 cents a pound; if roasted

or ground, 4 cents a pound. We get ours free.

Tea pays 8 cents a pound into the Imperial Treasury. It comes to the American tea tables free.

Here are three articles of universal consumption. A tax on them is paid mainly by the poor.

An unskilled laborer who can earn no more than \$1.50, and is obliged to support his family out of that, drinks as much tea or coffee, perhaps, as any one of the VANDERBILTS.

He, therefore, pays as much or more of the revenue Tariff tax.

Under our Protective system the wealthy pay the import duties.

As a matter of fact, the laborer, the mechanic and the farmer can get along, and do get along for the most part, without a single imported article which pays duty. Those they must have are admitted free.

They buy home-made boots and shoes, home-made clothing, home-made utensils.

Products of the labor of their own fellow-citizens are good enough for them, and by buying them they escape paying a cent of Tariff tax.

But the wealthy, the fashionable, the Anglomaniacs, who turn up their noses at American products and dote on French silks, German underwear and English worsted—these are the ones, and not the poor, who mainly pay the expenses of Government.

The question between a Tariff for revenue only and a Tariff for Protection is, therefore, a question as to whether the rich or the poor should pay the Tariff. Which shall it be, American voters?

Is reciprocity a "humbug" and has not increased our trade with South American countries, why does a prominent Englishman claim that it does harm than did the McKinley Tariff, because it "drives her out of the Southern hemisphere?"

QUESTIONS FOR FREE-TRADERS. Great Britain "more harm than did the McKinley Tariff," because it "drives her out of the Southern hemisphere?" If the Tariff is a "tax" on the American consumer, why should the importer desire Free-trade?

If the result of Free-trade would be, in the words of that Free-trade oracle, Mr. GLADSTONE, to make the United States produce "more cotton and wheat at low prices," how could this benefit the farmer?

If printers, painters, builders and similar tradesmen are not in any way benefited by Protection, how does it come that, according to reliable statistics, the wages of such men have always been higher in Protection than in Free-trade periods?

Did MADISON believe in Protection because it oppressed the "plain people?"

Why does every sneer at American enterprise, the skill of American workmen or the quality of American products always come from Free-traders?

Does "LARRY" NEAL of Cleveland, who wrote the Democratic Tariff plank, know more of the Constitution than the Supreme Court of the United States?

Why is wool a raw material any more than the woolen cloth used by the tailor?

Did the McKinley bill "strangle commerce," when our exports and imports are larger than ever before?

Was the strike among English tailors, which threw 55,000 men out of employment, due to Protection?

Could there be a better leader of the Free-trade press than *The New York World*, proven by another Democratic daily to be a fraud and a forger?

If free raw materials will give us the "markets of the world," why are our imports of silk manufacturers over 600 times as great as our exports, although raw silk is on the free list?

Is WARD MCALLISTER a Free-trader because Free-trade would benefit labor?

If Free-trade is not the Confederate policy, why is it that even to-day the most prominent Free-traders are all ex-Confederates?

If CLEVELAND does not stand for foreign interests, why is he so enthusiastically supported by the citizens of almost every other country but his own?

If the Free-traders' argument, that this country is prosperous "in spite of Protection," is a good one, does not the Democratic platform lie when it denies that we have prospered?

Capitalists in Humble Employment.

Philadelphia Press.—On Philadelphia's police force is a man worth \$150,000, whose income is about \$15,000 yearly outside of his \$20 a week pay. A car driver receives \$2,000 from real estate investments in the Tenth Ward. A letter carrier appointed by Postmaster Huidekoper, and still doing duty, is worth \$20,000, and a man who serves newspapers from door to door has money at interest to the amount of \$60,000 in bank stock and \$25,000 in real estate. The Sexton of one of the poorest churches in the city has a yearly income of \$7,000, derived from Government bonds.

THE House seems to pay much more attention to public business than the Senate.

THE public school system of Louisville embraces six night schools.

THE HOMESTEAD STRIKE.

Strikers Seem to Be Gaining Ground—Desertions Continue.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Sept. 23.—Chairman H. C. Frick, accompanied by a colored messenger, paid an unexpected visit to the Homestead mills Thursday. They left the train at Minhall station and at once went to the mill offices. After a brief interview with Superintendent Potter the party started on a tour of inspection of the works. This is Mr. Frick's second visit since the lockout was ordered eighty days ago.

His presence is occasioned by the serious break-down in the 119-inch mill department. At noon the party was still in the mill, and engaged in a careful examination of the disabled machinery. Mr. Frick's appearance on the street was noticed by a large number of idle strikers, who paid him but little attention.

A workman named Taylor, a steam-fitter, who came to the works among the first arrivals of non-union men from Philadelphia, died in the Mill hospital Wednesday night with typhoid fever. There are now about 30 cases of this disease in the mill and borough, occasioned, it is thought, from defective sewerage and bad drinking water.

News of the wholesale finding of indictments by the grand jury caused considerable consternation among the strikers who had hoped that many of the charges would be ignored. Desertions from the works continue until now it is stated on very good authority, that not more than 1,000 workmen remain in the mills.

Buried Alive Thirty-Six Hours.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 23.—Samuel Raver was buried alive for thirty-six hours at Jackson. He was in the bottom of a thirty-foot well, when quicksand caused the walls to fall upon him. A thousand people assembled to dig him out, but the more they dug the more the sand caved in. Just at dark on the second he was reached, terribly crushed but alive. The stones in the well had fallen upon him, forming an arch and giving room to breathe.

Immigrants Held.

QUEBEC, Sept. 23.—Several hundred emigrants, lately arrived on the steamer Sardinian and other steamers, having through tickets for the United States, are held here awaiting the decision of the U. S. government as to whether they will be allowed to enter the United States after having been duly disinfected at Grosse Isle and by the railway companies. The condition of these people is deplorable, many of them not having a cent wherewith to obtain either shelter or food.

A Typhoon's Dreadful Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—By the steamer Belgic, which arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama Thursday morning, particulars were received of a destructive typhoon that swept over Riuksu islands. Nearly five thousand buildings were either destroyed or damaged. Sixty junks were wrecked, and a large number of sailors who are missing are supposed to have been drowned. About one-third of the crops were ruined.

To Get Rid of Students.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 23.—Saturday and Sunday last 2,000 students were arrested in this city and placed aboard two steamers in the Golden Horn, and the vessels sailed away on Sunday night with secret orders. An official announcement has been made to the effect that this action on the part of the authorities is due to a desire to relieve the pressure of students in the public schools.

Man and Wife Killed by Cars.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 23.—W. F. Waters and his wife, of Westerville, were killed by the Big Four south-bound express on Woodward avenue Thursday morning. Mr. Waters was formerly a railroad man, having been for fifteen years car inspector in the Pan-Handle yards here, and having had twenty years experience in other lines of railroad work.

Can Not Copyright in Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 23.—The report having been published that the Imperial government had directed the government of the dominion to accept the contention of the Washington authorities that U. S. citizens had the right to copyright in Canada. Sir John Thompson authorizes the statement that the contrary is the case.

Wins a Wealthy Bride.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—A quiet wedding at St. Luke's church Thursday afternoon disposed of the pretty young heiress, Florence Blythe, and of her fortune of something over \$4,000,000, including the choicest block of Market street. The groom was Fritz G. Henckley, a young insurance man, a son of a well-to-do iron founder.

Strike of Chicago Brewers Imminent.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Unless the demands of the Brewers' union are conceded by the boss brewers of this city, a general strike will begin within a week. Under the present contract, the men say, employees are entitled to forty cents an hour for all over time, but the bosses allowed only twenty.

Searching for the Kansas Floods.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 23.—Armed posses are scouring the country in every direction for the miscreants who wrecked the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe express near Osage City, Wednesday. Further evidence has been secured showing conclusively that the wreck was planned.

All Well on La Touraine.

CAPE HATE, Sept. 23.—The general Trans-Atlantic line steamer La Touraine, Capt. Franguel, from Cherbourg, September 17, for New York, passed here Thursday morning. She signaled "All well on board."

The Pennsylvania Goes to Philadelphia.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 23.—The steamship Pennsylvania, which arrived from Antwerp Tuesday, and was detained in the Federal quarantine here, sailed for Philadelphia Thursday night.

Duke of Sutherland Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A dispatch from Dunrobin castle, received late Thursday night, announces that the duke of Sutherland died at 3:30 p. m.

MUST CLOSE.

Big Fight Against New Orleans Gambling Houses.

A Sweeping Charge From the Court to the Grand Jury.

The State Law Prohibits Gambling, But Has Not Been Enforced For Years—Action Will Be Taken at Once to Close Them All Tight.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23.—The biggest fight ever made here against the gamblers began Thursday. The state law prohibits gambling, but it has not been enforced for years, and in the face of the law Mayors Shakespeare and Gullotte licensed the gambling saloons, the latter paying money to the city authorities for support of the alms-house. During the last few weeks there have been several scandals connected with the gambling houses, several ugly rows occurring in them, and a case of sharpers beating the gamblers out of some \$10,000 with loaded dice. The gamblers foolishly squealed over their loss, thus calling attention to the publicity with which they were carrying on their business in defiance of the law. Thursday Judge Ferguson, of the criminal district court, ordered the grand jury to make special investigation of the gambling houses. He called attention to the law, and pointed out where a number of faro and other houses were carried on in defiance of it, naming the streets and buildings in which the business is conducted. He ordered the grand jury to at once take action in the matter, not only against the gamblers, but against the members of the police force who, knowing this violation of the law to be going on in their precincts, failed to report it. Judge Ferguson found the grand jury in full sympathy with him in this raid on the gamblers. It summoned the necessary witnesses at once and called upon Chief of Police Gaster to close all gambling institutions in the city, arrest all persons found therein, seize all gambling paraphernalia and bring it to the police station, and to report from day to day what progress he had made in the matter of closing the gambling houses. The move is begun in earnest, for Judge Ferguson is strongly pledged to break up gambling, and has begun a crusade which he and the grand jury will keep up to the end, and if the police do not act they are likely to get into trouble. The gambling saloons have always been open in New Orleans, except for a week once, and have been either licensed by the state or the city, or tolerated by the city.

The G. A. R. Officers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The G. A. R. began the second day of its national encampment in Albaugh's theater, Thursday morning. A. G. Weissert was unanimously elected commander-in-chief for the ensuing year. B. H. Warfield was unanimously elected senior vice commander-in-chief. On the first ballot for junior vice commander-in-chief there was no election. The candidates were: Ayers, Delaware, 292; Beggart, Texas, 238; Kennedy, Colorado, 115; Menton, Kentucky, 24. Necessary to choice 328. There being no choice, another ballot was ordered, which resulted in the choice of Peter B. Ayres, of Delaware. For surgeon general, Dr. W. C. Weyl, of Danbury, Ct., and W. H. Johnson, of Minden, Neb., were the candidates. The ballot resulted, Weyl 433, Johnson 165, and the former was elected. For the place of chaplain-in-chief there were four candidates, namely: J. H. Frazer, of Tennessee; D. R. Lowell, of Kansas; F. H. Haggerty, of Missouri, and W. H. Gotthell, of the District of Columbia. Dr. Lowell was the favorite candidate, and was elected.

A Strange Phenomenon.

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., Sept. 23.—A pest of frogs seems to have come upon this part of the state. For several weeks past the streets and sidewalks have been covered with them so that it is almost impossible to keep from stepping on them. A train on the Little Falls and Dakota road was delayed nearly two hours on account of them. The frogs were so thick on the track that hundreds were crushed, and the wheels slipped. Another peculiar thing in regard to them is that they are all hopping in a north-westerly direction. Hardly a single instance can be seen of their going any other way.

A Ship's Crew in Peril.

MARSHFIELD, Ore., Sept. 23.—Capt. O'Brien and his watchmen are on board the whaleback steamer Wetmore, and it is feared she will go to pieces and the men will perish. A life-saving crew attempted to shoot a life-line to them but failed. A heavy swell is breaking over the wrecked steamer, and it is thought she can not withstand its force much longer.

Bench Warrant Out for Peck.

ALBANY, Sept. 23.—In the court of sessions Thursday morning District Attorney Eaton asked the court to issue a bench warrant for the arrest of Labor Commissioner Peck. The court granted the request. Mr. Peck had not been found up to noon.

Killed by a Boy.

BRILLIANT, O., VIA WELLSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 23.—Wednesday night, at 8 o'clock, Richard Boyle, 64, "squire of the town," was shot and instantly killed by William Campbell, aged 13. Campbell was handling a revolver in Boyle's store.

The Kentucky Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 23.—The house of representatives met Thursday morning and immediately adjourned over till Monday. The senate passed the fiscal court bill, and that classifying cities and towns, and adjourned till Monday also.

Killed by Lightning.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 23.—Melvin Monday, a young farmer, of Hursh, Allen county, while planting wheat was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and child.

Presidential Campaign of 1892!

GRAND INDUCEMENTS

TO READERS OF

THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

The Presidential Campaign of 1892 will, without doubt, be the most intensely interesting and exciting in the history of the United States, and country people will be extremely anxious to have all the GENERAL and POLITICAL NEWS and discussions of the day as presented in a National Journal, in addition to that supplied by their own local paper.

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